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LETTER DATED 28 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to our letters addressed to you, the most recent of which was that dated 25 January 1995 (S/1995/77), on the question of the contract awarded by the United Nations to the American company Evergreen, which is known to be connected with the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

I should now like to provide some additional information concerning the relationship of this company with the CIA. On 1 March 1994, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation broadcast a television programme about Evergreen that comprised a review of the company's relationship with the CIA and other departments of the United States Government and of the activities in which the company had engaged in their service. In the programme, Ralph Meigy, a former CIA official, said that the aircraft in question has been useful in covert operations for information gathering and the transportation of persons and equipment. He went on to say that whatever cover was used, Postal Service or United Nations, the operation of secret flights under such cover provided a special opportunity, particularly since the United Nations had operations in Somalia and other areas. Thus, the CIA is engaging in covert activities under United Nations cover. It was stated in the programme that Ambassador Madeleine Albright had intervened on five occasions at the United Nations on behalf of Evergreen and that Evergreen had endeavoured to have the United Nations suspend its contracts with the Canadian company SkyLine and award contracts to Evergreen instead.

It was stated in the Canadian television programme that 12 Evergreen employees had been seized during the 1989 United States invasion of Panama. Danny Smith, then a United States Congressman from Oregon (the location of Evergreen corporate headquarters) subsequently stated that the 12 detainees had been on a covert mission and that everyone knew of the relationship between Evergreen and the CIA. In the programme it was stated that Smith, having retired from the House of Representatives, was now a member of the Evergreen board of directors.

I also transmit to you for your perusal a copy of the article by Ian Williams from issue No. 47 of the American periodical CovertAction Quarterly to which I referred in my previous letter. It contains abundant details of the company's relationship with the CIA.

In light of the information previously provided and of this additional information concerning the nature of the relationship between the CIA and Evergreen, which is currently working with the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), we renew our request for your intervention with a view to having the question of the contract with this company reconsidered in order to ensure a continuation of the cooperation that presently obtains between UNIKOM and the Iraqi Government and to prevent the use of this company's aircraft for purposes other than those to which they are assigned.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

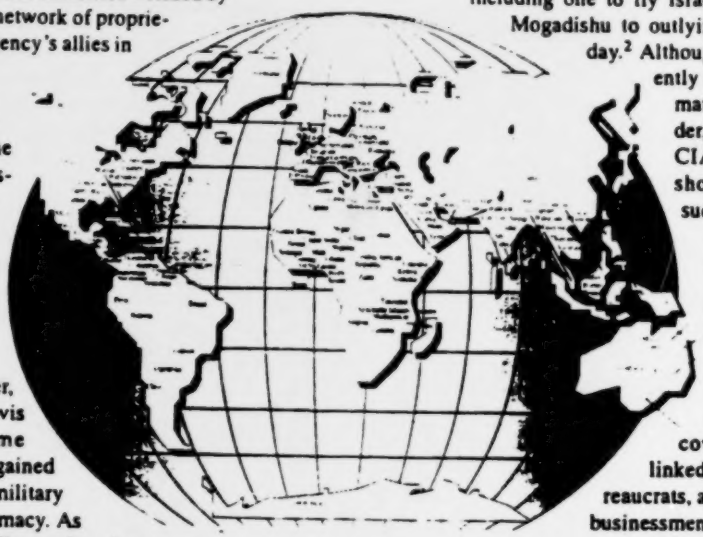
(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

The UN, the CIA, and Evergreen Air

Ian Williams

In early summer 1993, the United Nations became the site of a procurement dispute that provides a glimpse of the power relations between the world body and its most influential member (and largest debtor), the U.S. The dispute also illustrates the extent of political influence wielded by remnants of the CIA's network of proprietary airlines and the Agency's allies in the "national security" community.



The relationship between the U.S. and the UN has been antagonistic, if not downright hostile, since the '60s when non-aligned nations began asserting their independence from Western domination. With the end of the Cold War, however, the UN's position vis-à-vis the U.S. has become weaker as the U.S. has gained unrivaled political and military (if not economic) supremacy. As a consequence, U.S. policy-makers have tried to treat the organization as just another branch of the national foreign policy apparatus, throwing it a few scraps in the form of back payments when it is properly obeisant and castigating it into submission when it threatens to behave as an independent international forum.[1]

Always ready to seize an opportunity, or manufacture one, the CIA is looking to the UN. Recently, air transport companies with long-standing CIA connections have turned up as contractors for UN peacekeeping missions. Southern Air Transport, which cut its aeronautic teeth in the "secret war" in Southeast Asia, for example, has procured lucrative supply contracts for UNISOM, the UN peacekeeping force in Somalia, including one to fly Israeli mineral water from Mogadishu to outlying towns at $30,000 a day.[2] Although Southern Air apparently won the contract legitimately as the lowest bidder, other members of the CIA's air network have shown less concern for such niceties of procurement policy. Evergreen Helicopters, in particular, is embroiled in a scandal complete with an all too familiar cast of right-wing politicians, covert operators, CIA-linked companies, craven bureaucrats, and sleazy international businessmen.

Flying Evergreen's Friendly Skies

Evergreen Helicopters' record reveals more spooks than a haunted house. It is a subsidiary of Evergreen International Aviation, whose corporate headquarters is at McMinnville, Oregon, while its operational headquarters is an Arizona airfield built and paid for by the CIA in the 1970s. A 1979 General Accounting Office report on the field's sale to Evergreen International remains classified but published reports indicate that the company paid $3 million for the lease, and had at least 12 planes and helicopters and a computerized inventory of spare parts, ground equipment, etc.[3] At the same time, Evergreen International bought Intermountain Aviation, which was openly owned by the CIA and had specialized in clandestine drops inside Cuba.[4]

The company's ties to the CIA are not only institutional, but also personal. The revolving door between the CIA and

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Ian Williams is UN correspondent for the *New York Observer*. A former speech writer for British Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock, he has written for *the Independent*, the *Telegraph*, the *Guardian* (all in London), *The Nation*, and many other publications around the world. Map of Evergreen Bases of Operations, Evergreen Annual Report, 1992.

1. Conservative foes of the organization, seeing opportunity in a UN held in financial and political thrall to the U.S., have taken advantage of situations in which pragmatic concerns, especially financial ones, outweigh ideology. For example, a longtime Heritage Foundation associate, Pedro Sanjuan, tried to set up an Institute for East-West Dynamics, enlisting John Bolton, Bush's Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations. Bolton put pressure on the UN Development Program to make funds available. Although the organizers had originally sought money from the U.S. government, going to the UN had the double advantage of avoiding scrutiny from the Democratic Congress, while allowing Bolton to implicitly threaten to hold up payments due the financially strapped world body. (Ian Williams, "Why The Right Loves the UN," *The Nation*, April 13, 1992.)

2. Mark Fineman, "UN Water Funds go down Drain in Somalia," *Los Angeles Times*, September 27, 1993.

3. James Long and Lauren Cowen, "Missions: The Evergreen Story," *The Oregonian*, August 14, 1988.

4. "In Arizona: A Spymaster Remembered," *Time*, April 7, 1986, pp. 12-13.

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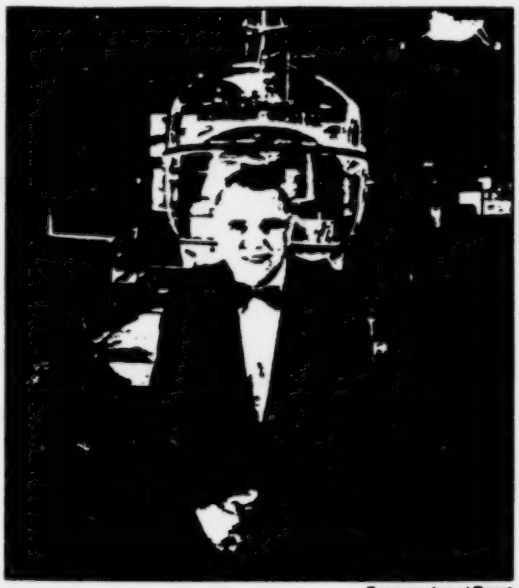
its subsidiaries sometimes spins so fast that roles are blurred and the players end up in the same back room. In 1976, George A. Doole, who had managed the entire CIA proprietary fleet until his "retirement" five years earlier, became a director of Evergreen, a post he held until his death in 1985.[5] As the 1976 Church Committee report said of the former CIA air fleet: "Even though formal and informal agency ties are discontinued, social and interpersonal relationships remain. The impact of such liaisons is difficult to assess." Maybe so, but apparently not impossible. The committee concluded that in some cases, "the transfer of the entity was conditioned as an agreement that the proprietary would continue to provide goods and services to the CIA."[6]

Indeed, Evergreen has shown up at the scene of nearly every U.S. policy crisis for the last quarter century. Ironically for a company now seeking UN peacekeeping business in Indochina, Evergreen flew the last helicopters out of Vietnam in 1975. During the 1980 hostage crisis, when it would have been impolitic for the U.S. government itself to do so, Evergreen flew the Shah of Iran from Panama to Cairo for medical treatment.[7] In 1984, the company flew weapons to the Contras in Honduras,[8] and beginning in 1987, the company transported Peruvian troops in anti-drug operations.[9] In El Salvador, during the civil war, it had contracts with the *junta* and then with Duarte to fly workers in armed air convoys to repair power lines sabotaged by the rebels.[10] The company has also openly admitted that it flew a classified mission for the U.S. during the 1989 Panama invasion.[11]



Evergreen Annual Report

Evergreen President Delford M. Smith

While insisting that UN contracts should be up for open bidding, Evergreen was a favorite contractor for "out of channel" trips arranged in haste and sometimes in secret. In 1982, for example, the U.S. Air Force turned to Evergreen to deliver 45 tons of anti-tank ammunition to the Somali government of U.S. ally Siad Barre.[12]

In the past, Evergreen, like other CIA carriers, has won legitimate private business contracts. For example, it has ferried auto parts for Detroit.[13] But it also clearly has an inside track with U.S. government agencies and has shipped cargoes for the Department of Defense and the U.S. Postal Service.

But even those "legitimate" contracts have raised questions. Postal Service auditors complained that a 1987 contract with Evergreen allowed the company to use planes with the Postal Service logo to fly overseas on "humanitarian missions." The auditors also noted that the $68 million contract had bloated to $95 million. The contract had been awarded despite Evergreen's offer being the sixth lowest—$31.4 million more than the lowest bidder—and even though the company had only 14 days in which to build a mail-handling hub.[14] Under a DoDcontract, a 727 ostensibly to be used for the Postal Service was also kept on standby for "special operations"—the emergency transport of U.S. Special Forces to hot-spots. This arrangement netted the company $4 million a year.[15]

Of course, if Evergreen *does* maintain a CIA connection, UN contracts would be a very useful means of gathering intelligence and putting agents into nearly all the world's major trouble spots. It would also be equally advantageous for both the company and *the* Company to use funding sources that would avoid the congressional scrutiny direct CIA contracts might attract.

And Evergreen *needs* the money — from whatever source. It raised $125 million to pay off its more aggressive creditors last October. However, business has been slipping; recently it lost a bid for a billion dollar mail contract to Emery Worldwide Airlines. And last year, Evergreen lost a freight contract with Japan Airlines that accounted for a quarter of its 1992 revenues.[16]

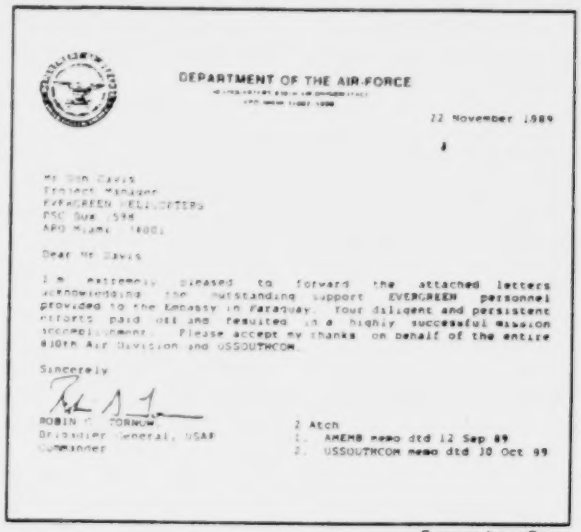
5. James Long and Lauren Cowen, "Buyout From CIA Boosts Evergreen Helicopters," *The Oregonian*, August 15, 1988.
6. United States Senate, Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities, "Final Report: Foreign and Military Intelligence," Book I, Report No. 94-755, 1976, p. 239.
7. Long and Cowen, "Missions...," *op. cit.*
8. *CBS Evening News*, July 7, 1984.
9. Peter Andreas, "U.S. Drug War in Peru," *The Nation*, August 13-20, 1988.
10. Contrato No. CEL-1344 entre Comision Ejecutiva Hidroelectrica del Rió Lempa, December 1, 1981, and Contrato No. CEL-1377 entre Comision Ejecutiva Hidroelectrica del Rió Lempa y Evergreen Helicopters Incorporated, January 31, 1983.
11. "We're Opportunists," *Forbes*, December 10, 1990.
12. Long and Cowen, "Missions...," *op. cit.*
13. Jerry Landauer, "CIA Has Flown Parts From Auto Makers to Assembly Plants," *Wall Street Journal*, February 16, 1979, pp. 1, 25.
14. Long and Cowen, "Missions...," *op. cit.*
15. *Ibid.*
16. Jeff Manning, *Portland Business Journal*, April 12, 1992; and Jeff Manning, "Evergreen International Hauling Huge Debt," *Portland Business Journal*, *January 25, 1993.*

Evergreen Goes After the Competition

The Evergreen affair first broke on July 9, 1993, when Evergreen issued charges against eight members of the UN procurement office, which buys goods and services for the peacekeeping operations. Evergreen alleged the UN employees had arranged to deprive the company of its fair share of contracts.[17] The eight, including two Americans and two Canadians, were escorted from their offices and marched past UN security guards, who had instructions to memorize their faces and keep them out. Although not formally charged with anything, the eight were suspended.[18]

Evergreen pointed the finger at a Canadian competitor, SkyLink, accusing it of sabotaging the company's ability to comply with a UN contract in Cambodia. According to a $7 million defamation suit subsequently filed in New Zealand by SkyLink, Evergreen contracted with Pacific Express, a New Zealand air-freight company, to deliver Evergreen's helicopters to Cambodia on May 23. Pacific Express failed to do so. Pacific Express then sent a May 24 fax to Evergreen blaming its failure to deliver the copters on "bribery and corruption" and "commercial sabotage" by "a company located in Canada."[19]

Pacific Express, which had subcontracted the actual piloting of the helicopters to yet another firm, ATLANT, claimed that the unnamed company paid ATLANT's pilots $5,000 to refuse to fly the day before. According to SkyLink's defamation suit, Evergreen then repeated Pacific Express's allegation in a fax to the UN and identified the "company located in Canada" as SkyLink.



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

22 November 1989

Mr Don Davis
Project Manager
EVERGREEN HELICOPTERS
PSC Box 5545
APO Miami 34001

Dear Mr Davis

I am extremely pleased to forward the attached letters acknowledging the outstanding support EVERGREEN personnel provided to the Embassy in Paraguay. Your diligent and persistent efforts paid off and resulted in a highly successful mission accomplishment. Please accept my thanks on behalf of the entire 810th Air Division and USSOUTHCOM.

Sincerely

ROBIN C. CORNUM
Brigadier General, USAF
Commander

2 Atch
1. AMEMB memo dtd 12 Sep 89
2. USSOUTHCOM memo dtd 30 Oct 89

Evergreen Annual Report

No Reputable Operator

A closer look at the companies involved in the allegations lends credence to SkyLink's denial of wrongdoing. ATLANT, the Russian/Ukrainian company whose pilots refused to fly the helicopters, denies Pacific Express's bribery complaint. ATLANT claims that it refused to fly Evergreen's helicopters because Pacific Express owed them over $500,000 of which they had only been paid $39,000—and 2 Volvos.[20]

ATLANT's credibility appears somewhat better than that of Pacific Express, which was set up by one Shimon Lahav, ne Simon Spitz. In 1986, the Czech-born Spitz was convicted in Germany of embezzlement and remains on Bonn's consular wanted list. In 1989, the Israeli navy intercepted Lahav's boat as he tried to flee to Cyprus to escape his creditors. He moved to Switzerland where the courts in Ticino have suspended the assets of Metro Cargo, a separate company in which he was involved, because of claims by yet another Russian company that it was owed $7 million.[21] There are also allegations that Lahav's planes had been used for arms trading.[22] Last year he turned up in New Zealand where he set up Pacific Express. A New Zealand court has since frozen the company's assets, citing the SkyLink suit and Pacific Express's unpaid debts to ATLANT.[23]

In contrast, senior UN officials involved in the operations in Cambodia, Bosnia and Somalia all give high marks to SkyLink, which was founded by Walter Arbib, a Libyan Jew who emigrated to Canada by way of Italy.[24] *UNPROFOR*, the UN peacekeeping force in the Balkans, sent a memo to New York expressing concern that SkyLink might lose the contract. A senior official in Cambodia related only one complaint about Skylink: Its pilots had been wearing shorts.

UN sources said that Skylink had indeed won many contracts, and sometimes lost them—but then had to be asked back because the lowest bidder was incapable of performing. The company uses low-cost Russian helicopters and pilots, both of which were tested in Afghanistan—good training for operating under fire, as many UN operations must.

Regardless of Skylink's good reputation, on June 8, Under Secretary General Melissa Wells, an American, wrote to SkyLink expressing her concern over *safety* and placed a moratorium on new contracts for the company.[25] She did not

17. Julia Preston, "UN Aides Suspended in Probe," *Washington Post*, July 22, 1993.
18. Four months after the suspension, the UN finally acted. Despite the suspended officials' "exhaustive rebuttals" of the allegations, three were reprimanded, one was cleared of any wrongdoing, and four have been ordered to face administrative hearings on the charges. Julia Preston, "UN Aides Probed in Contracts," *Washington Post*, November 19, 1993, p. A46
19. Fax from Pacific Express to Evergreen Helicopters dated May 24, 1993.
20. Interview with the author, September 1993.
21. Paul Pankhurst, "The Take Off and Crash Landings of Simon Lahav," *The Auckland Independent* (New Zealand), July 30, 1993.
22. *Ibid.*
23. *Ibid.*
24. Interviews with the author, August and September 1993.
25. These charges have a certain irony. In January 1993, the U.S. took $243,000 in civil penalties against Evergreen for flying an allegedly unairworthy 747 on 18 flights in 1990. The same month, a federal judge suspended the award of a smaller Postal Service contract to Evergreen because of its "dangerously low staffing levels," and because its low bid was based upon proposed wages which violate applicable U.S. Department of Labor wage laws. It later regained the contract in an out of court settlement. *Indianapolis Business Journal*, February 1, 1993, cited in a confidential credit report on Evergreen.

mention the bribery allegations that precipitated the New Zealand case. Interestingly, the suspected "unsafe" company was asked to continue flying all its existing contracts. Soon, however, SkyLink discovered that its bills were not being paid. It wrote to the UN pointing out that if the $20 million outstanding were not forthcoming, it would have to stop operations.

The United Nations blustered that this was a threat—but paid at the end of July. By then the eight procurement office employees had been suspended for two weeks. The UN broke the news of that and the Skylink "threat" simultaneously in an apparent attempt to justify its precipitate actions.

Challenging the UN's Assertions

The Canadian government supports SkyLink's contention that it was set up by its U.S. competitor. It also is deeply disturbed by the treatment of Canadians who were among the suspended UN staffers. Canada is among the few nations to have paid its dues in full — and indeed often in advance to help the UN because countries such as the U.S. are perennially in arrears. The Canadians also contribute troops to almost all UN peacekeeping forces — for which they are owed $317 million — so one of their companies being muscled out by the UN's biggest debtor does not please them. Expressing her exasperation, then Prime Minister Kim Campbell told a press conference at the UN on September 28th that "[a]n unacceptable cloud" hangs over the suspended Canadian nationals. "I hope it will be resolved very soon," she concluded.[26]

Colleagues of the eight suspended men also defend the judgement call that Evergreen would not be able to perform.[27] They were part of a department which was responsible for everything from toilet paper to tankers, from handkerchiefs to helicopters for the 14 UN peacekeeping operations and their 90,000 personnel. The budget they administer had increased 1,500 percent, while staff levels had barely risen. To keep the peacekeeping operations going, they worked 12 hours a day and weekends. The eight are understandably resentful about the shabby way they have been treated.[28]

A senior peacekeeping official who requested confidentiality is convinced of the eight's innocence. "If there was [sic] the slightest proof that these people benefited personally," he said, "I'd be in favor of coming down heavily. But the problem is the antiquated system of decision making and the pressures that mean everything has to be done yesterday. These are the people who tried to bridge the gap, who tried to get the job done. If they had gone by the book, every operation would have been in serious trouble."[29]

Indeed, UN sources revealed that after repeated attempts to get temporary staff replacing the eight to sign documents which would implicate SkyLink, the only person prepared to substantiate any complaints was a UN employee of less than two months, Michael Timpani. UN sources suggest that Timpani's appointment was the result of intervention by high officials in the General Secretariat who needed someone to advance their agenda in the Evergreen affair.[30]

With Friends Like These

Timpani's own résumé suggests that he is not particularly qualified for an organization officially dedicated to world peace. As one expert said when he read it, "This guy is bragging of being involved in every failed [covert] operation in the last ten years!"[31]

Timpani boasts of flying missions for the Contras, and of his work with GeoMilitech, the company which reportedly helped arm the Contras in violation of U.S. and international law.[32] Indeed, GeoMilitech under Lt. Col. Oliver North's willing point man, John Singlaub, seemed to be trying to offer one-stop arms shopping to the CIA in its work around the world, from Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua, to the Philippines.[33]

In a similar vein, Timpani's résumé also claims a consultancy with the World Anti-Communist League, and work with the military "Security Group" in the Philippines from 1986 to 1987 —just about the time that right-wing death squads there began to wander around with sophisticated American weaponry.[34] He also claims to have worked for the BETAC Corporation, which is tied so closely to the Pentagon and allied agencies that 92 percent of its employees have Top Secret clearance and 45 percent have even higher clearance.[35] Timpani only boasts a "Secret" classification. With a background like Timpani's, arguments favoring Evergreen should be taken with a grain of salt.

The U.S. Mission to the Rescue

So who was pulling the strings? First, the U.S. Mission intervened at least five separate times for Evergreen Helicopters, which incidentally donated $85,000 in soft money to the Republicans in 1988.[36] Mission officials say they were merely acting to protect the interests of an American company. However,

26. Within days of taking office, the new Canadian Foreign Minister, Andre Ouellet, sent a letter to Boutros Boutros Ghali demanding action to allow SkyLink to bid on the next round of contracts. UN officials refused to reopen SkyLink's bids and, amazingly enough, all the lowest bids were from Evergreen. There has since been a storm of protest from other companies involved.
27. A U.S. military officer assigned to work with UN procurement stated in a confidential memo that he did not "notice any fraud and abuse or impropriety from any individuals involved in these cases," and cited a contested bid for which Evergreen itself admitted that it could not deliver the helicopters at the time and place specified. Confidential UN internal report.
28. Interestingly, UN procurement office head Per Sjogren, who signed many of the documents, received the posting he wanted to a similar position in Geneva, and no action was taken against the senior officials on the contracts committee who approve all deals. A colleague of the suspended men explained to the author that "Sjogren was in the unique hierarchical structure of the UN which leaves all decisions to the underlings. When something works, they take the credit. When it goes wrong, they wash their hands of it."
29. Interview with the author, September 1993.
30. Interviews with the author, September 1993.
31. Interview with the author, September 1993.
32. Adele Oltman and Dennis Bernstein, "Counterinsurgency in the Philippines," *CAIB*, Spring 1988, pp. 18-20.
33. Holly Sklar, *Washington's War on Nicaragua* (Boston: South End Press, 1988), pp. 235-36.
34. Oltman and Bernstein, *op. cit.*
35. Louis Wolf, "Refurbishing Special Operations for the 1990s," *CAIB*, Fall 1992, pp. 20-25.
36. Charles R. Babcock, "Big Donations A Campaign Staple," *Washington Post*, November 17, 1988.

given the unusual personal intervention of U.S. Ambassador Madeleine Albright, the official explanation of "business as usual" rings false. Albright wrote to one U.S. senator to assure him that an investigation into unfair allocation of contracts was under way. UN officials have also been vociferous in their verbal accusations against SkyLink.

Beside official U.S. and UN pressure on Evergreen's behalf, there is at least one member of the U.S. Mission who has unofficial contacts to anti-UN senators, such as Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) and Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), and who has been bypassing official channels and providing slanted material. Such leaks came to the ears of *Sixty Minutes*, which was investigating alleged waste and corruption at the UN. The threat of the investigation terrified senior UN officials, and Under Secretary General Wells issued a memo ordering staff to refuse to talk to the press.

Nonetheless, after three months of intensive investigation, not one substantiated complaint had been made against the eight suspended employees, or against the Canadian firm. Also, Skylink President Walter Arbib told *CAQ* on October 1 that there had not been a single direct accusation made to the company on this matter by the United Nations.

America's UN Mission is apparently working with right-wing congressmembers and old friends of the CIA to ensure a place at the table for covert operators.

Dirty Doings at Turtle Bay

If there have been no direct accusations — let alone substantiated charges —why then has the UN hierarchy acted to suspend the eight staff members and place a moratorium on SkyLink? One explanation is that Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali's office panicked after it heard that the *Sixty Minutes* investigation was on to the Evergreen allegations, and that the U.S. Congress was threatening to withhold funds if U.S. corporations were not treated fairly.[37] Boutros Ghali set a compatriot, Mohamed Niazi, on the SkyLink trail as special auditor and ordered the immediate suspension of the eight to show that he was cleaning house.[38] Niazi is the official named by UN sources as the likely sponsor of the spook Timpani's appointment.

At an August 25 UN press conference, *CAQ* asked Niazi why his report on the eight had inaccurately claimed that Evergreen had the bulk of the UN helicopter contracts before 1989. Abandoning his usual precision, he waffled: "It was just that Evergreen had a certain amount of work, and SkyLink had this amount of work, and subsequently Evergreen got this amount of work and SkyLink got that amount of work."

Insiders now estimate that the United Nations has overpaid around $10 million for air contracts in the last few months because officials directly responsible to Boutros Ghali—namely Melissa Wells and Mohamed Niazi—determined to exclude SkyLink. In September, the UN promulgated a new policy. Rather than allowing brokers—who are usually quicker and cheaper—to bid for air transport contracts, it would limit contracts to owner-operator companies such as Evergreen. The very first application of the policy cost the UN an extra $100,000. Ironically, it turned down a bid by New York-based Airline Cargo Services in favor of one by Aeroflot. Unlike Evergreen, Airline Cargo Services has no known links to the CIA. The U.S. Mission failed to intercede on behalf of this firm.

Needless to say, no questions were asked when the same procurement department, under orders from above ignored a $650,000 bid by a private company to fly Polish peacekeepers to Cambodia, and gave a $2.5 million contract to the U.S. Department of Defense.[39]

UN Role in the New World Order

The entire Evergreen affair leaves an unsavory aftertaste. Not only has the UN Secretariat buckled under in the face of U.S pressure, but the U.S. Mission in New York is apparently working with right-wing congressmembers and old friends of the CIA to ensure a place at the table for covert operators.

U.S. foes of the UN charge that the organization is not accountable to the American taxpayer. It isn't, nor as an international body, should it be. Now, however, it is being micromanaged by precisely those sections of the U.S. government that have themselves proven unaccountable to Congress and taxpayers. The whole Evergreen affair tends to confirm the worst fears about the New World Order. The spectacle of important sections of the UN Secretariat scuttling spinelessly to do the bidding of the intelligence apparatus of one member government is not an edifying one. •

37. In June, the Senate Appropriations Committee attached an amendment to the current UN appropriations bill that would require the Secretary of State to certify that U.S. companies had received a fair chance at UN contracts before any of the $835 million U.S. debt would be paid.

38. UN staffers suggest that Niazi wants the Inspector General's post which the U.S. is urging the UN to create. Washington would doubtless have a large say in the appointment, so catching UN staff members who deprived a U.S. company with influential friends of its rights would not be unhelpful for Niazi's career plans. The UN revealed that Niazi had recently earned over $100,000 on special contracts while drawing his UN pension. Staff rules require retirees' pensions suspended if they return to work for the organization for more than six months. Fortuitously, Niazi's previous two contracts were each for one day under six months. Now, however, he will indeed give up his pension since on August 24 he was appointed Assistant Secretary General for Inspections and Investigations.

39. Ian Williams, "Sex Harassment Claim Rocks UN Agency," *New York Observer*, September 28, 1992.